RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VIII No. 61 September, 1948

NOTICES

Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1948, to June 30th, 1949, are now due, namely, one guinea from home members and half-a-guinea from members overseas.

* * * *

As a result of the article in the *Journal* for September, 1947, offering a prize of Twenty Pounds for a Paper on Dowsing or Radiesthesia, six essays only were sent in, one from a non-member on the Continent and the remainder by members in this country.

None of the Papers submitted was up to the standard desired, but that sent in by " Rahnumah " was considered by the Council to be the best. A prize of Ten Pounds has accordingly been awarded to Captain H. I. Halliday, and his essay has been printed below.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The Title Page and Contents of Vol. VII have been printed and will be supplied by the Editor on application.

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The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

La Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie, which contains contributions from many countries and is issued quarterly, can be obtained from 322 Avene de Tervueren, Brussels. The average length is about 130 pages and the annual subscription is 270 Belgian francs.

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The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

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Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London W.C.2.

PART ONE

B.S.D. RESEARCH

By H. I. HALLIDAY

There are a number of schools of thought as to how dowsing works. Why does the rod move; the pendulum rotate; the bare hands grip sharply when passing over water?

I feel that until the potential dowser has cleared his mind of this problem he cannot have faith in his work. He may experiment blindly for years, but he will find himself back at this problem, and, sooner or later, it will have to be settled. I, personally, have made my decision after years of experiment and practice, and it is to prove—or to attempt to prove—this decision as being correct that I am writing this paper.

At present it seems there are two schools of thought. One says that dowsing is a physical science, and the other that it is psychic. (The latter is a word I dislike in connection with dowsing). I prefer to substitute the words "physical and mental sciences."

It must be obvious that physical effort plays a certain part in dowsing, in that the rod moves by a reflex action of the muscles; but this is not all, since every physical action must be governed by the mind or brain. I prefer, therefore, to consider dowsing to be a mental science. I think that there is some faculty of the mind which picks up the radiations given out by everything in nature, whether it be water, mineral, rock, or tree—but though the actual movement of the rod is due to a physical action, as, indeed, is the clenching of the bare hands, yet it is a reflex action governed by the mind. The mind, then, can be likened to a wireless set, which is so sensitive that tuning in to these radiations is done automatically. Time is nothing—distance is nothing—the mind can tune in with only a barely perceptible pause, or time lag.

If this theory can be considered as correct—namely, that it is a mental science primarily, then every branch of dowsing, whether done on the spot or on a map, can be accounted fo . Now scientists, I feel, are unwilling to adopt this mental theory because the faculties of the mind are so hidden that they naturally turn to the physical aspect where actions can be measured, forgetting, I think, that reflex actions, though apparently involuntary, are, and must be, governed by the mind. Moreover, the fact that certain findings obtained by dowsing can be duplicated by scientific instruments is, I feel, no proof that the whole science is purely a physical one.

Basing my explanations of dowsing on the above, i.e., it is a "mental" science, I will now explain some of the principles of dowsing as I practise it.

I consider that the first principle to be learnt is the faculty of concentration. I feel that the mind cannot work with any success unless it is not only concentrated on the work in hand, but on what it wants to discover, whether it be water or anything else. Concentrate, therefore, on what you want. If it be an underground stream, concentrate the mind on that without a thought for anything else. It will very quickly become easy and natural. You must remember that the rod or pendulum is acting as a guide only; there must be no worry as to whether the rod is moving or not, or which way the pendulum is swinging. Concentrate solely on the quarry, and the rod will, after a little practice, dip automatically.

I feel that this concentration, once it is mastered, will enable you to eliminate all samples and the use of coloured rods, &c., for these are only, when the matter is carefully considered, aids to mind concentration, i.e., purely an artificial aid. I do not say that there is no affinity between colours and the object of search, but I do contest that dowsing can be carried out without the aid of any samples, once the secret of mind concentration has been mastered.

A proof that this concentration is one of the corner stones of dowsing can easily be given. If you walk over any area of ground you can easily pick out, one by one, the various items on which data is required. These items can be superimposed one on the other, but that will not matter. If you concentrate first on streams of water under ground, you will, if there are any, find them. Below these there may be static, or sheet, water. Concentrate on this next, and you will find it, and by concentration you will have no difficulty. Next, you may find a second layer of sheet water. Next, possibly, a third sheet. Then you can concentrate on what lies between in the soil—sand, clay, gravel, chalk, &c.

I had abundant proof of this when I was asked to locate a bore in a site honeycombed with iron pyrites. Naturally, I concentrated on the latter first of all and plotted them out on the ground, and, after finding a clear area, the rest was easy. Prior to my survey the well borer had failed three times, but after my survey his first attempt was completely successful.

This goes to prove that concentration on what is required to be found is the answer to the problem. You are tuning in with the mind to each objective, and the rod, through reflex actions governed by the mind, delineates accurately.

So much, therefore, to find the object required—the beginning of the work, but a necessary one.

To be a successful dowser for water many more things are required, and usually the following data are required before the well borer is satisfied. He will want to know the depth of the water, the volume in gallons per hour, the potability of the water, and, lastly, the strata to be bored through and the depth of each stratum. For this latter the well borer can usually give you the names of the strata found locally, and it is up to you to give him the depth of each and the thickness to be bored through. Lastly, an important item in the case of ring wells, state if there is any chance of gas being encountered. In my last two sites of wells, nearly 100 feet deep, I gave a warning of gas and the approximate depth it would be encountered. It was encountered, and the warning was appreciated.

How are these all to be found ? I will give each in turn. With all there must be the same concentration on what is required.

To find the depth of water or chalk, sand, or any other body, the same method can be used. Vicomte de France, in his excellent book on Dowsing, states that if the pendulum is held and oscillated at the height of the forehead, and then lowered gradually, the pendulum will gyrate at some point which is in relation to the depth of the water. Years ago, working on this principle, I started my experiments with a six-foot stick. First of all, I stood over and in a trickle of flowing water, and I found that the pendulum gyrated and the rod ceased to dip at a point above the eyes near the centre of the forehead, and I realised this was the upper limit. I then worked over a number of wells and bores of which the data were known accurately, and I marked each off on my rule. I soon found I was getting a scale by the pendulum by gyration, and by the rod by what soon turned out to be the feel of the top of the water. By this I mean the rod would dip hard when lowered, but when it reached the corresponding level of the water it flattened out at this point. In time I had an accurate scale. So much for the top of water, chalk, &c. I then began to go farther. I found by concentration on what I wanted I could get the top and the bottom of a layer, and so the layer thickness of the underground water or stream.

When I had perfected my method, I was not satisfied : I wanted a check. Again Vicomte de France gave the suggestion. Counting the depth was the answer. By concentration and practice, I found it accurate and useful. I also found out that there was no necessity to beat time, &c. I started in the " hundreds," if necessary, then the " tens," and, lastly, in single digits.

As a further check, I used the " mumetal " rod. On flat ground this was accurate, but with obstacles and hilly ground it became a nuisance. It is used by placing the rod over the

underground water and then walking away at right angles till the rod dips again. The distance walked is equal to the depth.

The above completes the method of depth for water, strata, &c. Volume of water in gallons per hour can be measured as by counting for depth—and by concentration. It is accurate, and I have often proved it. There are other methods given by Vicomte de France, and others, which can be used as checks, but I prefer my own method.

Potability of water can equally be found by concentration on the subject. Ask yourself the question—Is the water of good potability—yes or no? The rod will dip at the right answer. Next gas. Is there gas, yes or no? Again the rod will dip. It may sound fantastic, but I have had a solid proof of it on sites where bores had already been drilled and found brackish, and good water had to be found. In one case I found a stream in sands twenty yards away, and just under 100 feet. I was assured that it would be brackish, too. How was I to tell it was otherwise? I could have used a sample of pure water; but I used my own method, and the result was the same. In the one you concentrate on the sample, and if the water below is pure—the rod dips. In the other you question yourself, and at the right answer—the rod dips. There is a link in both methods, namely, that you are concentrating on good drinking water. Some will use the sample because they like the physical aspect. I prefer to trust to my mind picking up and analysing the radiations automatically for me.

So much, then, for dowsing for water. We now come to mineral dowsing. Many people have asked me whether dowsing for minerals is possible. On my reply in the affirmative, they ask "How do you tell the difference between water and minerals, or between gold and oil? Is it not difficult?" The reply might be, that this is the whole art of dowsing. The answer really is very simple, merely that of telling the difference by concentrating the mind on what you want, whether it be gold, or oil; lead, or uranium. As in the potability test above, samples can be used, but, as stated there, I consider them merely an aid to concentration, and not really necessary.

For the remainder of the work the methods are exactly the same as those used for water.

Having dealt with dowsing *in situ*, I would now turn to map dowsing. Map dowsing has often been termed as "psychic." As I have stated before, I dislike this term being applied to dowsing in any form—in its usual sense. Map dowsing is really a "mental" science in exactly the same way as dowsing *in situ*. The map is merely a guide for your rod. I contend that space and time do not affect the working of the dowsing faculty of the mind. Distance is no bar to correct dowsing. What is required again is concentration on the area which is represented

by the map, so that radiations required from the object sought in that area can be picked up by the mind. Many natural dowsers are afraid, or do not think it worth while, to try map dowsing. I feel certain most of them would succeed.

I have a very simple test for the work, and one which proved to me that I could work off maps. I bought two copies of the 25.344 inches to the mile Survey map of a nearby area. On one of these, while at home, I marked all the underground streams I could find, especially those crossing a road, as accurately as possible. For this work I used a rod, concentrated, and dowsed exactly as on the ground. I then waited for a week. Then an assistant took a second copy of the map and, following me, we traversed the road shown on the map. I marked on the road every stream I found, and my assistant, after careful measurement with natural objects shown on the map, plotted them on the map. On our return we compared both maps, and the results were so startling as to dispel any doubts about map dowsing. It should do the same for any one else.

I have found map dowsing very useful. I always use it as a preliminary survey for all the work I do, whenever possible, and it saves much time and search. The only concession I make is that when I dowse off maps I orient it first, though this may be merely an inhibition!

I consider that depth can be found off a map, and the method, though different to that used *in situ*, could be used on site if time permitted. If I wish to find an underground stream under 100 feet, I concentrate on that depth while searching for streams. Having found them, I then work backwards to 90 feet, and so on. Each stream will appear in its own category. With a little practice, this is not difficult. Trial on the test map, as above, and then *in situ*, will confirm the efficacy of the method.

I would now turn to inhibitions in straightforward dowsing for water and minerals. Many people think that such things as "gum boots," rubber-soled shoes, &c., will prevent true diagnosis. This is a fallacy. That electric cables will divert your findings is another common fallacy. You will not pick up radiation from an electric cable unless you want to. If you concentrate on what you want to find, nothing will stop you. Affinity has been found between colours and metals, and between various points of the compass and metals. In the former, rods of certain colours are considered an aid to find certain metals. Again, if one pivots slowly round with the rod held at point of balance and concentrates on some metal, it will be found that the rod will dip for that metal at a point of the compass which will always remain constant. From this, I came to the conclusion that in map dowsing for any metal it was as well to face to the compass point of that metal in order to get accurate location. However,

it may be that, like most inhibitions, this is unnecessary—though I still carry out the procedure for map dowsing only.

I have given a very few examples of inhibitions, as I call them. Every dowser has his or her pet theories, but here I contend that the aim of all dowsers should be to simplify the science, and not to complicate it by any such ideas, unless absolutely necessary.

I would now like to turn to other sides of dowsing, which, though very different from water and mineral work, are really a "following on" of the same, provided you realise that it is all part of a "mental" science. I can only give a few examples of the uses to which the rod or pendulum can be put. Life and Death are probably what concerns every individual most. Therefore, to find out whether a person is alive or dead is a common problem for dowsers. I generally use a pendulum. The pendulum will rotate anti-clockwise for males, clockwise for females. After death, I find the pendulum will rotate in exactly the opposite manner. If a person is very ill, and perhaps on the point of death, I get no movement of the pendulum at all. At first I used a photograph to dowse over, but, after a time, when I realised how the mind played its part, I began to dispense with photos and concentrated on the name of the person concerned. I found myself equally successful.

Birth was the next problem: sexing the unborn child. I took this up after the above, and consequently I started by concentrating on the mother's name only. So far, in well over seventy cases, I have had only three failures. I put these down to lack of concentration and too hurried work, or, in one case, too early diagnosis. In both the above forms of dowsing distance is no ban to the work—and, again, no sample or photo is required. One interesting point remains, that over cows and goats—all I have tried so far—the results are the opposite to diagnosis. I cannot state why. A number of other uses for dowsing can be found in agriculture. Affinity between plant and soil; the tracing of a dead portion in a tree; the need of soils for certain manures, such as lime, is another test which can be done with the rod. All these, however, are well known.

I now come to the realm of what may be termed investigation. For some time I had been debating that on the principle that as dowsing is a mental sicence so nothing of the past or actual present should be hidden from the mind. (No account must ever be taken of the future, for that is beyond the mind of the dowser). Let me give an instance of what I mean.

Something in the past and which could be definitely proved one way or the other was necessary. I took an easy instance—Marriage. I asked a friend to borrow some old photos from another friend without obtaining any data except the names of the persons depicted. My friend then brought these photos to me without any information as to whence they came, and I worked

over them. This procedure was carried out to obviate any chance of thought transfer.

Over these photos I worked to the question married or single —I was right every time, even whether the person were alive or dead. I began to go farther into the lives of the people of the photos; in fact, I began to tell their characters, and here again I was pretty accurate. All this was some years ago. From photos I progressed to names only—as I discovered more of the mental side of dowsing. I soon found I could get an accurate picture of persons' characters by using 100 as a normal unit, and above or below, according to the amount of the strength of the trait being examined.

As an instance of what I mean, I was asked to give an estimate of character during the war of about a dozen high-ranking officers in the British Army. Most of them were not even known by name to me. By the end of the war I heard that my estimate had turned out surprisingly correct. I have also done many characters for people; but I now usually insist that a list of qualities be given with the name, as a basis to work on.

I feel that the work I have just described is a clear proof that dowsing is a mental science. If any further proof was needed, surely the story of Jacques Aymar—too well known to quote—gives the final proof. His work is authentic, and his method and type of work could hardly have been accomplished by a purely physical act of dowsing.

I would wish to end, as I have begun, by laying stress again that it is the mind which plays the chief part in dowsing. There is nothing of the supernatural about it. I feel certain that the ability to dowse is given to everyone in some measure. If the recipient wishes to increase his powers, then practice alone will do so. First, however, he must have faith in himself; secondly, the will to succeed; and, lastly, must cultivate that power of concentration of the mind so that a clear reception of what is sought can be received; and, above all, in the matter of dowsing, let there be simplicity in the method of finding what is sought.

DOWSING AND CONTRACTING FOR UNDERGROUND WATER SUPPLIES IN BRITAIN

By J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., B.S.D.

I have read with interest and considerable agreement Mr. W. G. Lines's helpful address of March, 1948, as reprinted in the June *Journal*—the more so as I happen to have been personally associated with Mr. Lines's firm on such work in the Midlands in recent years. And I think it can justly be stated that

the results of our joint efforts to improve local water supplies and to give satisfaction to individual clients have not been disappointing. Moreover, the subject of dowsing and its scientific application has been brought to the notice of an ever-widening public.

Serious difficulty, and some degree of failure, has only occurred about once a year, on the average, out of many hundreds of sites surveyed by me, or rather, about half that number actually *developed* with the help of clients and contractors. The total number of complete failures that I have personally experienced during the nine years 1937-40, 1943-45 and 1947-48 of active survey work has been five. And of those, two, I think, can be attributed to electrical interference by adjoining cables and machinery; one to underestimation of depth; two to thick blue clay, which either caused underestimation of depth or else a blockage of flow when using a percussion drill. (Result—only a little hard, saline water). But depths of the main changes of strata were correct to about 1 per cent. in all instances, including wet beds.

In a few other instances—especially where thick clay (e.g., Lower Lias) was in question—yield of water was less than predicted; though I fancy that this fact was attributable either to blockage by clay or to seasonal deterioration in flow, as sinking often occurs many weeks, or months, after the survey and calculations are made. But depth estimates, even in thick clay, have been consistently reliable, using the Creyke ("point depthing") method with mild electrical boosting by means of a small h.t. coil, duly checked against the "Bishop's rule" and my own "wavelength" (interference) method.

So I do not feel that either clients or local surveyors, architects, &c., can now have much cause for doubt or complaint. Indeed, as Mr. Lines says, the subject is now being more and more widely recognised and applied by open-minded, go-ahead, but none the less business-like and responsible people. And I propose very soon to publish in *Nature* or elsewhere a tabluated list of results from *all* sites surveyed in, say, the Hereford, Leominster and (if the Lias Clay does not defeat us) Pershore districts, with the kind assistance of the local surveyors. This should help to call the attention of scientists and engineers in general to the fact that modern dowsing can be—and should be—a dependable procedure.

I naturally share Mr. Lines's desire to see the fullest possible use made of this purely geophysical aid to water finding. Like him, I have done my utmost during the last few years to materialise that wish with the help of friendly W.A.E.C. officers, district surveyors, Ministry of Health officials and others. And we

have both independently made similar recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and other bodies. I also think, with Mr. Lines, that it would be a source of interest and encouragement to dowsers and their friends in the Midlands and West of England and Wales if it were possible to form a branch of the B.S.D. and to hold occasional meetings (when petrol is freer) in this part of the country, since most of us cannot manage to get to London and the S.E. at all readily.

Finally, Mr. Lines is, I think, quite right in calling attention to the great responsibility of the dowser, on whose accurate siting and estimates of depth, yield and quality so much time and money depends. And I, personally, regret that more dowsers do not take their calling sufficiently seriously: studying the subject from both the theoretical and practical angles (as one would any other vocation), and practising hard and long before ever they pretend to be able to advise upon underground water, minerals, archæological remains, and so forth.

I agree that the contractor will, by experience of his particular aspect of the subject, accumulate certain data and technical knowledge of a kind not shared by the diviner or geophysical prospector; so that the latter should not interfere in the former's undertakings in the usual way. There are times, however, when the dowser (if he knows his craft and is widely experienced) can, and indeed should, make it his duty to advise a client regarding both the general and special matters appertaining to water veins, strata, wells and the rest—especially if he himself (as he surely should have) possesses a modicum of engineering and geological experience.

Mr. Lines rather assumes that the contractor and his men are both omniscient and absolutely honest. But that, alas, is neither true to common human nature nor one's actual experience. The world over, "business is business," and, the world over, people make mistakes (which they so often fail to acknowledge), work too hastily or carelessly, draw erroneous conclusions, suffer from wishful thinking, and so on. And contracting hydraulic engineers are no exception, as many unhappy experiences have taught me personally. They are, often, also somewhat non-co-operative, and tend to disregard the dowser's recommendations to the client as well as to resent enquiries or suggestions regarding the subsequent progress of the work, including requests for data as to strata, depths, yield, quality, &c.—which the serious dowser must have to complete his records and improve his practice.

As I see it, the contractor is not any more infallible than the dowser, and he has, in fact, an additional temptation to be overhasty and slipshod, or to pretend that all is well when all is,

indeed, far from well. Moreover, it is all too easy for the contractor to blame failures on to the dowser (whether fairly or unfairly only the most searching ultimate analysis can show) while disclaiming his own responsibility—which is, of course, equally great.

For boring for water (*e.g.*) is by no means a simple and straightforward business, but surely calls for continual exercise of skill, judgment and adaptability to every new situation that may arise. And, in my experience, hardly any two sites are exactly alike; so that a large number of variable geological and geophysical factors have to be taken into careful account; and, as a result, the field operations can never be rigidly or complacently standardised or left to the mercy of a semi-skilled mechanic and assistant labourer. Moreover, as we all know so well, the average modern employee is lamentably lacking in fundamental interest or sense of personal responsibility for his work or his employers; not to mention increasing laziness and ill-manners—regarding all of which shortcomings I have had bitter complaints from one client after another.

Finally, and very naturally, if he has made a life's study of his craft, the professional dowser of repute does not welcome the implication that he is a kind of performing monkey attached by a financial chain to the well-to-do contractor who collects the lion's share of the profits and then throws his pet an occasional crumb! If the dowser is to be held primarily responsible for the results, he must be allowed to advise his client, and, through him, the contractor, regarding certain aspects of such work, in the same way as does an architect or consulting engineer. Nor, I suggest, should the contractor—whose prime duty it is to put into effect certain plans drawn up by the client, the dowser, and any other associated professional man—attempt to do his own dowsing, surveying, &c., in connection with such work. His immediate technical responsibility and profits should amply suffice without such infringement, I believe, especially as no one person can hope to make himself expert to-day in more than one moderately restricted trade, science or vocation; though a little overlapping is both unavoidable, and, in fact, desirable. But that should cause no friction or misunderstanding, provided each party clearly recognised his own particular functions and limitations—a condition that cuts both ways equally.

As a dowser and a geophysicist, I value the experience and, within certain limits, the advice of the hydraulic engineer. In return, I think it fair to expect a reciprocal consideration and understanding by the contractor; and I trust that this article will serve to emphasise that need. If so, progress on water supplies will be doubly assured in future.

POLARITY AND DOWSING

By Dr. JULES REGNAULT

The problem of polarity seems to be a very complex one. In their book *Révélations sur la Radiesthésie*, published in 1947, Messieurs Charloteaux and Dohet do not admit the existence of "human polarity," and they are supported by M. Chouteau in *La Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie*, No. 2, in the following words :—

> "The discussion of human polarity in radiesthesia, ending in an unequivocal condemnation of this pertinacious fallacy, is by no means one of the least valuable in this courageous book, which hurls from their pedestal so many false divinities hitherto worshipped without question."

The direction of gyration of the pendulum over an object of one kind or another may be due to an instructor's suggestion. The force of suggestion in determining the various kinds of reaction experienced by a dowser is undeniable, but it only affects the training of the reflexes, and this very training has an interest of its own. To teach a bear to dance, it is placed on a heated plate whilst a tune is being played, and is therefore forced to raise its paws alternately. After a time, on hearing the same tune, it will repeat the movement automatically.

But the question is a more general one, for it does not only concern the manner in which a reflex occurs ; in fact, it is so complex that confusion may arise. In *Radio-Perception* for June, 1948, Mr. J. Cecil Maby, quoting M. Chouteau, has included me amongst those who deny the existence of polarity because I was unable to repeat the experiment of Dr. Russ, in which a little cylinder, attached to a slightly magnetised needle, was made to revolve in either direction according to the gaze of the right or left eye used separately. On page 51 of the same number, in a very gracious review of my new book, *Baguettes et Pendules*, reference is made to an experiment I carried out at the International Congress of Avignon in 1932, which clearly illustrates the existence of human polarity. Mr. Maby recalls the experiments of Baraduc, Abrams and Starr White, most of which I have repeated, as well as others with the Tromelin cylinder, using a needle of mica balanced on a pivot after the manner of a compass. Together with M. Givelet, I have carried out experiments with the apparatus of the engineer, E. K. Müller, in which the ionisation of the air caused by the finger tips is used, as also with de Vita's electrometer with its pentode valve, and I have also witnessed experiments with Dr. Albert Leprince's radio-biometer. Finally, I was present at a most remarkable experiment when M. Portepan,

first at his house at Toulon and then at Nice during a Congress of the "Association Francaise de Radiotelluristes, Sourciers et Puisatiers," by holding his clenched hands over a compass caused the needle to deflect strongly and then to make a complete revolution.

The clearest experiments can be made by using the *reflexes as detectors of energy* after the fashion of Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco.

By reason of its apparently marvellous properties, the magnet was formerly utilised by empiricists to facilitate or hasten childbirth.* In France, in 1521, a manual called *Le Dragon Rouge* described how dowsers should equip their rod with magnetised rings. In the 19th century Dr. Luys and several other doctors had noted the effect of magnets on nervous subjects, but orthodox scientists refused to admit that magnets had any effect on the human body. The first time I mentioned the influence of magnets to a well-known professor of physiology, he told me that Maxwell had said that he had put his head between the poles of the most powerful magnet in the world and had felt nothing. I took the liberty of pointing out that it was a question of action taking place in the subsensory organism and of reflexes in which the consciousness played no part.

Let us recall some of Abrams' experiments. His subject was stood upright, facing west, the position in which the reflexes react most clearly and in which terrestrial magnetism has the least effect; when the tips of the fingers of a man's right hand were brought to within about 5 cm. of the stomachic area, there was no modification; but, when the fingers of the left hand were brought near, a contraction of the stomach took place, which was revealed by dullness to percussion or by means of a pressure metre, connected to a rubber bulb in the stomach. But when the pole of a bar magnet was brought near at the same time, the action was maintained or reinforced by the negative pole and diminished or cancelled by the positive pole. Hence the tips of the fingers of the left hand of a normal man act like the negative pole of a magnet. With a woman the right hand is effective. With certain subjects the polarity is reversed. During menstruation a woman is neutral.

When the end of a bar magnet was brought near the carotid region of a subject standing as before, where the pneumogastric nerve controlling the movements of the heart is situated, fast or slow modifications of the pulse were observed according to

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* *Maternité sans Douleur*, by Jules Regnault, Editions Médicis. Paris, 1946.

the pole used, or if the same pole were used, according to the side to which it was applied.*

To avoid confusion and mistakes like those which marred the account of the first experiments carried out by Abrams on human polarity and polarity of other kinds, it is essential to distinguish precisely the two ends of a bar magnet. Abrams declared that English-speaking peoples and Germans called the north pole of a magnet that which points towards the north when it is suspended, and mark it with an N. In France, however, for a long period, the bar magnet has been likened to the earth regarded as a magnet, and the pole which is attracted by the earth's S magnetic pole was marked N. Provided at the start with a magnet so marked, Abrams had described as positive the end which is negative, and *vice versa*. Later on, he had to correct this error, and reversed the designations, but a certain confusion has persisted.

For a long time the earth has been regarded as a magnet with two poles, like a chicken stuck on a magnetised spit. This over-simplified conception hardly provides an explanation for the variations in the terrestrial magnetic field. It seems easier to explain these variations by the theory I put forward at the Congress of the Federation of Regionalists held at Paris on March 21st, 1931, namely, that the earth's crust, composed of rocks of varying conductivity, can be compared to an unsymmetrical rotor or coil rotating in the magnetic field caused by the sun, the moon, and other heavenly bodies. In every place magnetic lines of force are created by telluric currents arising in the soil. However that may be, the logical notation should be followed; namely, that N. is the pole which points towards the north, and is *positive*.

In 1920 and 1921 I carried out experiments on dowsers, in which I held a horseshoe magnet behind the dowser's back and turned it round without his knowledge, and in doing so upset his reactions. Later on, I held out my left hand at several metres distance behind a dowser, M. Duvermy, and was able to stop his pendular reactions. If a powerful effort of mental suggestion on my part (which was not impossible) is ruled out, this experiment showed that my left hand was acting as a magnet. A more exact experiment which I carried out with a de Vita apparatus at the Congress at Avignon in 1932 demonstrates human polarity more clearly. A subject was connected in series in circuit with a dry battery of 1 volt, terminals being fixed to the two wrists. In the circuit were a microammeter and a rheostat for adjusting the resistance so that the needle of the

* *Les Méthodes d'Abrams*, by Dr. Jules Regnault, M. Maloine, 1937.

microammeter stood at the central point. When the dowser moved over a homogeneous surface, where no dowsing influence existed, the needle did not deflect, but when the dowser passed over a surface where dowsing reactions were normally obtained, there was a deflection of the needle. With the return of the dowser to a neutral surface, the needle returned to its central position. The dowser then faced the north, and I asked M. Larvaron, Professor of Agriculture at Rennes, to bring the north (positive) pole of a bar magnet to within 5 cm. of the seventh cervical vertebra; no magnetic disturbance occurred and there was no deflection of the needle. The negative pole was then brought forward, with the result that the magnetic field was modified and there was a deflection of the needle revealing an increase of the dowser's resistance. On the removal of the magnet, the needle returned to its initial point. Then, to quote M. Larvaron: "Dr. Jules Regnault brought forward the tips of the fingers of his right hand: nothing happened (as in the case of the positive pole of the magnet). He then brought forward the finger tips of his left hand, and the deflection occurred as it did with the negative pole of the magnet."

The experiment was arranged and carried out in the presence of several members of the Congress, including Chevalier Alberto de Vita, M. Charles Antonaglia, Chief Surveyor of the Department of Civil Engineering at Pescara, M. Maisoneuve, and M. Fauch, Professor of Agriculture at Avignon.

I was thus able to assert that I am polarised positively on the right and negatively on the left, which I already knew from my experiments with the rod and pendulum. According to current terminology, I was positively polarised, for with a positive influence my rod rose and my pendulum gyrated clockwise. This should be the normal type of polarity; according to most authorities, it holds for 95 per cent. of the male sex.

Nevertheless, for several years authorities have differed in their pendular reactions; for instance, for some dowsers one of the gyrations (clockwise or counter-clockwise) is replaced by oscillations or beats. This seems to be due to the training of the reflexes. It would be as well if every dowser describing his results were to indicate his personal reactions. It would also be a good thing, especially for beginners, if the training of the reflexes were standardised.

As I said at the Congress at Avignon, "In radio-electronics we regard as normal the male subject whose right-hand finger tips affect the reflexes of another subject like the positive pole of a magnet, and whose left-hand finger tips produce the same effect as the negative pole. Hence the positive subject, holding in his right (positive) hand a copper (positive) pendulum, which he

brings up to the positive pole of a magnet, or any other positive influence, obtains a clock-wise gyration. When he withdraws from the object, the reactions are reversed. Between the initial positive reaction of approach and the body under examination, in most cases zones are found in which the direction of gyration changes. When an operator speaks of clockwise, positive or negative rotation, he should, to be exact, state his personal polarity, that of his instruments and the direction of his movement."

M. Armand Viré remarked that: "It would certainly be premature to make a decision to-day, it would be better to wait till the next Congress." Later on, at the Congress at Nice the definition I had proposed was adopted.

As regards the polarity of the objects or "influences" studied, formerly dowsers made a distinction between positive, negative and neutral polarities. Modern dowsers, like M. Larvaron with his *campimètre*, have, by means of the magnet, separated the positive, negative and neutral influences which exist in the same radiation, just as the radiation from radium has been recognised as consisting of alpha and beta particles and gamma rays.

Dr. Abrams classified radiations or influences in four categories according as their effect on the reflexes, regarded as indicators of energy, was neutralised by the negative or positive pole, or by both poles together, or was not neutralised at all, calling these latter "positive and negative." This term seemed to me defective, and I replaced it twenty years ago by "amphipolar," which has been adopted by several authorities, in particular, Dr. Emery, of Montreal.

Authors have ridiculed dowsers and the followers of Abrams who used his electronic method for admitting these various influences, seeing that electrons are negative, but, since, then, positrons, neutrons and mesons have been discovered. However, exponents of dowsing of every type should not be too eager to adopt ephemeral theories or to indulge in tedious discussion; they should accumulate accurate observations if they wish to advance the progress of their science or, more correctly, their art.*

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* *Baguettes et Pendules*, by Dr. Jules Regnault; Payot, 1948. Obtainable at Routledge & Sons, London; Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge; Parker & Sons, Oxford; Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris.

A DOWSER'S EXPERIMENTS

By GEORGE APPLEGATE

In my recent article " Dowsing Aspects " in *B.S.D.J.* vii, 57, p. 232, I stated that two types of physical dowsers exist: (*a*) the " positive " type, and (*b*) the " negative " type, and for some considerable time it has been my endeavour to carry out certain recorded experiments regarding this phenomenon, which has apparently remained unnoticed for so long a time.

The number of books on dowsing is considerable, and I have read a large number of them. Many of these books, together with their author's fantastic claims, have caused considerable doubt in the minds of practical men, such as scientists, engineers and geologists, but it is encouraging to find a greater interest in this subject through the more recent scientific investigation being given publicity. Great care must be taken to see that over-zealous experimenters do not drift into making claims that cannot be substantiated, or the work of some of our more serious-minded experimenters and dowsers may be wrongly assessed.

I did not start my experiments without the knowledge that others had tried before, and I was determined not to be influenced by those of other people, but I now have the advantage of proof that two types of dowsers exist. All results found and given herewith have been checked and re-checked many times, and are in relation with underground flowing streams. The reactions obtained when dowsing over large areas of saturated strata vary considerably, and to avoid confusion will not be mentioned in this article.

In *The Physics of the Divining Rod* very many statements are given regarding the muscular reflex actions caused when dowsing for underground water. Whilst I cannot agree with some of them, I am able to confirm with certainty that (1) Positive reactions (rod dipping) are due to the weakening of certain muscles in tension due to holding the rod in a balanced position, (2) Negative reactions are due to strengthening of the muscles.

Many articles and books state that the action of the muscles are due to direct radiation when locating underground streams, pipes, &c., but I find that this is *not* the case in this instance, and agree with Mr. Underwood that the spinal column has to be in a direct line to the object being dowsed for, and the reflex action of the muscles are caused by nervous vibrations being set up in the spinal column and brain, causing in turn split-second reflex muscular movement of *any* muscle held in however slight a state of tension.

For a long time I followed the theory set out in some of the more recent books to the effect that when dowsing for underground streams, &c. the object will be found located directly under the position of the rod or forearms. I took this fact as being correct, but it was unfortunately the cause of a considerable amount of unnecessary digging when searching for underground pipes. I always used to be about two feet out in my locations, much to the disgust of the men digging the hole. It was not until I read Mr. Underwood's articles that I found out the reason for my failures. The instances of these failures and the more recent 100 per cent. successes are to me positive proof.

Provided the dowser is suitably sensitive, and uses a suitable rod, side stepping a few inches at a time over a pipe will cause movements of the rod. Direct radiation on the muscles in some instances will cause certain reactions, but when dowsing for small underground streams, pipes, &c., the spinal column is the nervous centre most affected, but the brain and arm muscles seem to be also affected, as will be described later.

Some of the " positive " type of dowsers when using very sensitive rods, are capable of obtaining both the " positive " and " negative " influences of an underground stream. This type of dowser is usually (but not always) the type that has been trained to dowse, and is not a super-sensitive dowser in a *natural* or *born* sense, although I see no reason why this state of nervous sensitivity could not be cultivated in time. Dowsers who are unable to locate negative bands may obtain assistance by coaxing the muscles into a state of relaxation (a quite difficult task for some people when holding a rod in a state of tension), and on crossing a negative band a definite strengthening of the muscles can be felt. It can, in fact, sometimes be felt several feet away on each side of the negative band.

The terms " negative " and " positive " are well known to dowsers, and I do not think it necessary to explain further, but I would like to add that in all my experiments the rod has been held in a horizontal position, in which freedom to move up or down is possible. I am a " positive " type, and when over the centre of a " stream band " my rod dips and continues to rotate for a certain number of times, varying in number with the quantity of flow, this being due to the reflex actions of first the flexors, and then the extensor muscles; but for this to happen it is necessary that my spine should be in a vertical line above the *centre* of the underground stream. If we hold a rod in the " palms up " position, the extensor muscles will be found to play a greater part than the flexors. Some dowsers find that the muscles in one arm react more strongly than those in the other, due to differences in muscle strength, and if the strongest reactions are desired, it will be found beneficial to place the arm most

affected *palm up*, and with the opposite arm *palm down*. Holding the rod in this manner will sometimes cause confusion, as the rod may give a negative reaction when over a positive band, and *vice versa*, but good results will be obtained if the operator knows what he is doing. One well-known dowser has a method of using a specially selected forked hazel twig with one arm considerably stronger than the other to obtain this unbalanced effect. If a motorscope or other rotating rod is used, and the minor reactions (harmonics) are required to be found, it is necessary to experiment and find out which position gives best results (see also J. C. Maby's remarks on this subject, relating to the use of the motorscope in ***B.S.D.J.***, IV, 26, p. 84).

Owing to differences in nervous temperament some dowsers' reflex actions may be strong, while others are weaker, when dowsing over the same object. I am inclined to think that the " negative " dowser usually obtains the strongest reactions, and this may help to explain why some super-sensitive dowsers of the " negative " type hold themselves in a state of comparative relaxation, and suddenly become tense on nearing a reaction band, sometimes to the extent of losing their balance. Other types of physical dowsers may exist, but so far have remained unnoticed, and I consider it of prime importance for as many dowsers as possible to test and report in full detail their methods of working. We have only to study the masses of evidence already published to see that the methods of operating vary to a certain degree, and dowsers may obtain exactly opposite reactions, although results in the end may be the same, and a good supply of water obtained at the given depth, and at the quantity estimated. The reason, I believe, is due to the variations in the nervous system of each dowser, and a nerve specialist could assist considerably by investigating this.

For a learner a combination of instruction based on " positive " and " negative " theories is useless, as I have found out by practical experience, and the numerous books of so-called instruction only mislead the would-be dowser at a point where correct instruction is most essential, and may make the difference between a good or bad dowser joining our ranks. It is most unfortunate that there is still a considerable number of widely experienced dowsers who keep their methods of operating secret. Co-operation from all sides is vital. Engineers and geologists anxiously await the day when dowsing will receive full scientific support.

With the two types of " positive " and " negative " dowsers, it is possible to explain many past mysteries, but the correct classification of these two types will be a considerable help to those investigating dowsing, and if a dowser wishes to improve his knowledge and ability, it is obvious that the first thing to do is to find out to which category he or she belongs, and elementary

practice should be followed by instruction by a well-known dowser of that particular group. One will then ask " but what particular group are these prominent dowsers in ? " Unfortunately, I may be far from right, but would include Underwood, Pogson, Maby, and the late Major Creyke as dowsers of the " positive " type, while dowsers of the " negative " group would include Mrs. Millen, Mrs. Dale, and the late Messrs. Mullens, Tompkins and Timms. Unfortunately, the only way I am able to classify the above is by digesting the various reports and statements set out in the *B.S.D. Journals*, &c., a most unsatisfactory way, and I would very much appreciate further help and information in this respect.

The only advantage that the negative dowser has over the positive so far as I can see is that he is usually a born super-sensitive dowser, but being a super-sensitive dowser has its disadvantages as well. They usually have difficulty in estimating depth, and some even claim to be unable to locate the Bishop's parallels, but this group of dowsers appears to be in the minority. When over an underground stream the " negative " dowser's rod would rise, the rod and hands being directly over the centre of the stream, but with the spine in a direct line with the powerful negative influence inside the stream band, thus causing the reaction. Some negative dowsers obtain complete rotations with their rods, and are able to estimate the strength of reactions by means of these rotations. It is, I believe, these peculiarities which cause some dowsers to think that the influence acts directly upon the muscles of the forearm. I have also noticed that when following an underground stream, the " negative " type of dowser sometimes follows at the side, or takes rather large steps across the stream into each negative zone to obtain the reaction, and the negative zone presumably gives him the desired flow effect.

The method of " muscle control," well known and practised by physical culturists, has helped me to prove some of the above statements.

(1) By relaxing certain muscles and holding others in a state of tension, I find that it is possible to obtain reflex muscular reactions on various groups of muscles at will.

(2) After carrying out a series of weight-lifting exercises, I find that all positive reactions are approximately 25 per cent. stronger; but most important of all, when before exercising I had obtained ten complete " positive " rotations, after exercising this has increased to fourteen, and time lag has practically disappeared.

This discovery was most important to me, as I had used the number of rotations to estimate quantity of flow in gallons per hour, but now find it necessary to take into account my state of physical make up, as well as weather conditions. This would explain why, after a long day's work, reactions are stronger—

a fact well known to some dowsers. If consistent results are desired, dowsers of the positive group will find it advantageous to rest the muscles and system to guard against excessive fatigue, which beyond a certain point may cause the nervous system to be less responsive. The weakening of the muscles due to excessive exercise or work may be one of the reasons for over-estimating quantity of flow.

After many weeks of checking, recording and grouping my notes, the results of these experiments became more clear to me, and I soon wondered what the results would have been if I had been a " negative " type dowser. I was lucky in having a friend who is a successful " negative " dowser, and he consented to help me with some of my experiments. He is quite a strong man, and after he had spent a whole day hard at work we estimated that his condition was suitable for the experiment. He had not dowsed in this state of fatigue before, so could not forewarn me as to what the results would be. We proceeded to a site unknown to him where an underground stream of approximately 100 gallons per hour was flowing, which had previously been located by myself. He felt some influence about 70 yards away from the Bishop's parallels of which he took no notice ; no other reaction was observed, and he continued on into the stream band, where he completely lost his balance and fell to the ground, stating that an enormous stream was flowing underneath. (This particular stream, I found, ran out into a valley, and measurement revealed that the flow was approximately 98 gallons per hour). My friend stated that he had not had this experience before, and would not unfortunately co-operate any further, but said that it was the strongest stream he had ever dowsed over. When I took him further down the hill to the point where the stream ran out as a spring, he was most surprised at the small amount of water available. As a matter of interest, when standing over the centre influence of the stream band, my rod gave seven complete rotations.

If we refer to that well-known book *Water Divining*, by Theodore Besterman, we find an interesting experiment recorded on page 116 regarding the strengthening of the muscles. Mrs. Pim, the dowser in the article, was obviously one of the super-sensitive dowsers of the negative type. Standing on a stream band increased her strength to such an extent that it enabled her to lift weights well in excess of her normal strength, and it is a pity she did not attribute this fact to " unconscious muscular action." Some people have a great belief in psychic powers, even to the extent of believing it makes them stronger.

Last summer I mentioned to Colonel Bell the nature of my experiments, and he at once asked me if I had noticed any difference in muscular strength when standing still and facing

up or down the stream band. At the time I had not, but had always realised that some variation must take place, which enabled me to estimate direction of flow when walking up or down the stream band; continual experiments now prove that certain important reactions do take place.

In a more recent article, "The Flow of Underground Streams" (*B.S.D.J.*, VII, 54, p. 69), I described the reactions and effects found when walking up and down the stream band, Bishop's parallels, &c., and I have carried out some further experiments over a large underground stream with a known flow of 25,000 gallons per hour, serving a local waterworks. Standing facing upstream (against the flow) and without a rod, after one minute I found little or no effect; after two minutes I felt very slightly giddy, and my pulse rate had increased somewhat; when I stepped off the stream band after three minutes I had some slight difficulty in keeping my balance, and this may help to explain why my friend the "negative" dowser lost his balance while dowsing after muscle fatigue. There may, of course, be no connection, but I was facing against the flow, and this would give me a negative reaction, but further experiments will be carried out.

I carried out the same experiment but facing with the flow, and was rather disappointed when I obtained practically the same results.

The "time lag" obtained when dowsing has always interested me; it varies with the dowser and the type of rod used, whether he be "positive" or "negative," and I have good reason to believe that some further experiments I am carrying out which are of a similar nature to the above, will bring some more light on this subject.

I have carried out many experiments over the strong underground stream mentioned above, which prove that when facing upstream against the flow, increase in muscular strength definitely does take place, and when facing with the flow a slight weakening of the muscles takes place.

Some dowsers have no difficulty in ascertaining direction of flow, others who are less fortunate cannot be definite, and do not obtain consistent reactions. With this further evidence that two distinct types of physical dowsers exist, this fact is not surprising. J. C. Maby mentions "polar reversals" which will upset one's calculations, but I do not find this so, and am never worried in this respect. If I do obtain a negative reaction when I know I should have received a positive one, it is always due to the fact that I have been careless in holding my rod. I do not deny that such phenomena do exist, but rather expect that one's nervous temperament would have to be of a different type to be able to obtain such effects. I think therefore that a normal

physical dowser of the "positive" or "negative" type has to learn the correct way to obtain flow effects. The "positive" type has to learn the way to obtain negative reactions (muscle strengthening) which indicates walking against the flow. The positive reactions indicate walking with the flow, and are usually more easily obtained. The "negative" dowser's task may be just as difficult, with reactions opposite, but I have been unable to obtain proof, or carry out any experiments in this respect.

To be able to estimate direction of flow is sometimes most important; indeed, it is important to know that some flow does exist at all, and I find that it is possible to increase sensitivity by holding in tension certain muscles of the back, and dowsers who are unable to obtain flow effects may benefit by experimenting in this way.

Conclusions drawn from the above are that (*a*) the "positive" dowser relies upon muscular weakening to locate underground streams, and therefore holds his rod in a state of tension, so that movement takes place as soon as muscles weaken. (*b*) The "negative" dowser relies upon muscular strengthening to cause the reflex actions.

It is unfortunate that medical dowsers had not noticed this factor, as it is of considerable importance. Would it not be possible for a nerve specialist to investigate the nervous temperament of certain dowsers? Some investigators have obviously suspected these differences.

The natural or village super-sensitive type of dowser without the extensive knowledge of parallels and other phenomena can successfully locate a stream-band with little difficulty and without obtaining any other reactions at all. I have frequently seen this type of dowser at work locating sites for wells on farms, &c., and I have had the opportunity of testing many others; some of the more educated dowsers make full use of the various parallels &c., but sometimes have difficulty in locating the centre of the stream-band.

Many sensitive dowsers successfully employ a simple method of locating the stream by obtaining a reaction in a certain direction when turning in a complete circle, the reaction being obtained when facing in the direction of the stream. This method was fully described by Colonel Merrylees, O.B.E., R.E., in his excellent article in the *B.S.D.J.*, II, 15, p. 306. To locate an underground stream the operator takes a strong grip on the rod and then turns a complete circle; if an underground stream is in the vicinity the rod will react up or down in the direction facing it. In this instance I believe the arm and shoulder muscles are mostly affected. He walks in the assumed direction of the underground stream and soon obtains another reaction; while still standing on this reaction band, he turns again in a complete circle, and if

the rod still reacts in the same direction walks on until another reaction is obtained. Several such reactions may be found before reaching the stream-band. The rod will always react in the direction of the underground stream except when standing directly over it in the centre of the stream-band, when it will react in two opposite directions and on the line of the stream itself. To confirm this the same reaction bands should be marked out on the opposite sides of the stream and the same method employed. When standing on the Bishop's parallels the rod will still react in the direction of a stream. This method of locating a stream-band is only suitable for dowsers who are sufficiently sensitive; but as one gets nearer the stream the reactions tend to become stronger and when standing quite near the stream-band and turning in a complete circle two definite reactions may be obtained, the stream being located ahead in the direction midway between these two reactions. These two reactions have caused me considerable worry in the past.

To be able to locate accurately the stream-band without any shadow of doubt is a big thing, and before this can be done it is necessary to have several methods of checking. A careful dowser should examine closely the stream-band, and on each side of this two other reaction lines should be found, which are usually two-thirds the strength of the stream proper; so really the stream-band consists of five lines of reaction and not three as previously stated by me in my article "The Flow of Underground Streams," referred to above. Mr. Underwood in his recent article also states that three lines make up the stream-band. To avoid any further confusion on this subject, I wish to state that I find on all moderate-flowing underground streams the stream-band will consist of five different reaction lines. Mr. Maby, I believe, calls these reaction lines "flow-bands," and I think that this is a very good name for them. They are not found on the Bishop's parallels, which are made up of three reaction lines, and this gives us a good check on the current location of the stream-band.

The "Underwood Method" of locating the stream by obtaining the strongest reaction and measuring this by rotation is very reliable, but I find that this system combined with the above is much more reliable. Does the Pogson motorscope make use of all these methods, reaction strength being measured by the rotations and the pointer being used for obtaining reactions when turning in a circle and facing the stream? I am able to use a motorscope this way and no doubt others are able to as well, but the sensitivity of the dowser and the other factors such as the negative and positive type may cause confusion. I was very pleased to see that Mr. Maby in his last article has been carrying out experiments on Human Bi-Polarity, and I cannot help thinking that study in this direction will help throw considerable light on dowsing phenomena.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DOWSING

By GUY UNDERWOOD

Part V, Track Lines (*continued*)

The Siloam Tunnel at Jerusalem

In my last article I put forward the proposition that the reason why old country lanes, roads and tracks take winding courses is that all prehistoric structures were aligned or located upon lines of influence perceptible by dowsing, very similar to, but in some ways distinguishable from those found in association with underground streams. I also stated that many of these lines had the peculiarity of running in pairs parallel with each other and taking winding courses; and that the lanes and tracks follow the space between the lines; and that the hedges, banks or walls, if any, were located on the lines. I called these double lines "track lines."

I also stated previously that, in certain places, influence lines form spirals, circles and radiating patterns; and that all sacred circles, such as Stonehenge, Avebury and the like, are sited where abnormal combinations of these exist; and that all burial mounds of the Bronze Age and earlier are located at spots where a number of influence lines radiate from a common centre.

One of the most difficult tasks possible is to attempt to prove anything in relation to dowsing. The principal reason is that we do not know the nature of what we call the "dowsing influence" and are unable therefore to make any instrument that will record it. Also, violent prejudice exists against dowsing and I have known people of the highest scientific attainments who, although they have made no investigations, flatly deny even its existence. They are usually quite unaware that the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, which is not given to putting the stamp of its approval upon discredited beliefs, states clearly that the facts of dowsing must be accepted and that it is only the explanation which is obscure. It is, in fact, a little difficult to understand the unscientific attitude of many scientists.

As to the nature of the dowsing influence, my observations have led me to agree with those writers who have stated (1) that the movement of the rod in the dowser's hands is due to a reflex action of his muscles arising from a stimulus to his nerve centres by some unidentified force; (2) that this force exhibits some of the characteristics of wave motion; and (3) that the only known force that could produce phenomena is electrical.

Underground water can be located by electrical means, similar to those used for locating ore bodies, but this does not throw any light upon the nature of the dowsing influence. The most satisfactory means is the "resistivity" method by which the conductivity of the substrata is measured in various directions. It is more useful with saturated strata as distinct from water in fissures.

It is now being used in the African Ground-nuts Scheme in association with dowsers, and has, I understand, produced good results.

Many people speak of water divining and dowsing as the same thing, but this is not so. Water divining is merely the application of dowsing to a practical purpose. According to my observation, dowsing can best be described as the perception of differences in the conditions (presumably electrical) of the atmosphere on the earth's surface due to the presence of underground streams or metals, or to some other cause not yet identified but possibly fissures. These differences, or distortions, are in my experience always linear, except when associated with isolated metal objects on the surface of the ground.

This, however, does not get us very far, and there are only two ways in which any alleged phenomenon of dowsing can be established—one is by an overwhelming cloud of reliable witnesses making the same statements, and the other by evidence of human activities which could not have been carried out except with the assistance of the particular phenomenon alleged.

The fact that all prehistoric sacred sites are located on complexes of dowsing influence lines has now been confirmed by a number of observers. As to the existence and nature of " track lines," however, my cloud of witnesses is, as yet, small. This, however, is growing, and will, I think, in time bring such a shower as will cause to germinate the seeds of truth even in the hardest hearts of the most sceptical !

I have, however, since my last article, been able to obtain particulars of prehistoric structures of such a nature that it would appear impossible for them to have been constructed without the assistance of " track lines. " A description of these is as follows :—

It is a fallacy to suppose that the ancients, unlike ourselves, knew very little about anything important. There exists evidence that they did possess considerable scientific knowledge and were able to achieve engineering feats by means which even now are beyond our understanding.

Possibly the most extraordinary of these were their subterranean aqueducts. The best known are at Samos, Pergamus and Jerusalem. That at Samos is 920 yards long, 5ft. 6in. high and 1ft. 6in. wide, and was probably made about 530 B.C. The aqueduct at Pergamus was constructed at about 200 B.C. and has tunnels through three hills. The Siloam Tunnel at Jerusalem was the earliest of these aqueducts. Herodotus describes that at Samos as " one of the greatest works of all Greece."

A short description of these three works is given by A. Neuberger in *Technical Arts of the Ancients*, pp. 417-420. He states that they all have similar characteristics—the courses of all of them were curved, all were excavated from both ends simultaneously, and that the ultimate junction of the two ends of each of them is

exact within a few feet. Having regard to the length and winding courses of these tunnels, such an achievement would be a triumph even with the help of modern surveying instruments.

I have been able to obtain fuller particulars of the Siloam Tunnel, which was excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1881. Reports appear in their *Quarterly* for April and July, 1882.

This tunnel was constructed by Hezekiah in about 700 B.C., and conducts water to the Pool of Siloam from a spring now known as The Virgin's Well. The tunnel is 1,708ft. long and about 2ft wide, and is of varying height. It was excavated from both ends simultaneously, and the two excavations met at the point marked on the plan (Fig. 1). The error in the levels at the junction was only 13 inches.

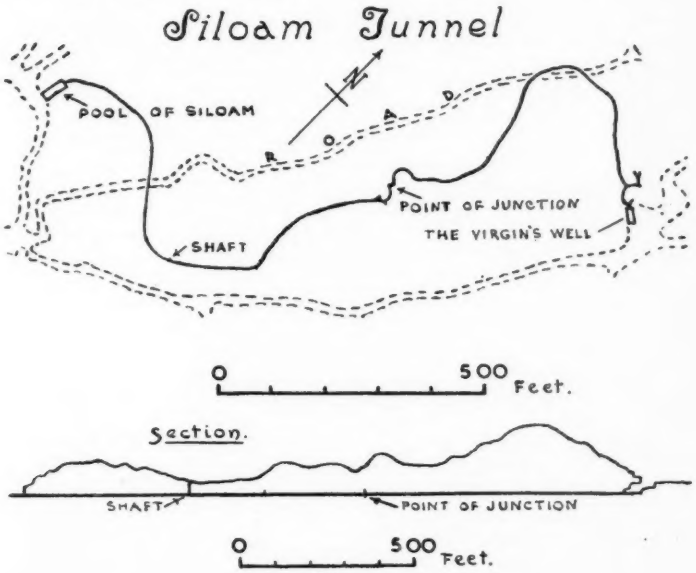


Fig. 1.

An inscription was found in the tunnel recording that when the excavators came to within three cubits (4ft. 3in.) of each other they were able to hear the picks of the workers in the other part. They then " struck each to meet the other pick to pick " until they broke through and " there flowed the waters from their outlet to the Pool for a distance of 1,000 cubits."

The winding course of this tunnel will be observed, and particularly the fact that at the north end, by the Virgin's Well, the

excavation runs for some distance in a direction at right angles to that of its objective. It can, I think, be assumed that if this tunnel had been constructed in modern times it would have taken a direct course from the spring to the Pool, in which case its length would have been about 1,080ft., which would have saved 628ft. of tunnelling.

Naturally the reasons for this indirect course and apparent waste of labour has caused considerable speculation. The suggestions made as to this tunnel are either that the miners were following a vein of soft rock, or that the curved course was due to a desire to avoid disturbance of the Tomb of David, and those of the other Kings of Judah which are supposed to lie somewhere along or near the axis of the tunnel. These tombs have not yet been found.

The first suggestion is difficult to accept, as a vein of soft rock passing through a hill is unlikely. Limestone is usually stratified in horizontal layers, and even if a vein of soft material did exist and was visible at one end, it would be unlikely to keep at the right level through the mountain or to come out at the right place at the other end. The suggestion as to the tombs is incapable of proof.

The fact that the two ends of the tunnel were worked simultaneously seems to indicate that the engineers in charge must have been certain that, however much the course might wind about, one end of the excavation was bound to meet the other. The question therefore arises—how did they know it?

I venture to suggest that they were following track lines in the same way that our country lanes were made to follow them. This would solve all difficulties and explain the wavering, indirect and apparently illogical course, particularly at the Virgin's Well.

All that the engineer, presumably a priest, would have to do was to survey the surface of the hill between the two points to be connected and to make a plan of the track lines. If the soil at Jerusalem produces anything like the number of these that are produced by the soil of Wiltshire, Somerset and Gloucester, the priest would have had little difficulty in connecting any two points, or getting very near them. If they did, in fact, do this it seems likely that they marked the courses of the tracklines by cutting marks into the rock surface above the proposed tunnel as a permanent check to their measurements. It would be interesting to know whether any such marks, possibly in the form of parallel grooves (sometimes called "chariot wheel marks" or "cart tracks") do in fact exist above the tunnel. Such supposed "wheel ruts" exist in the Plain of Esdraelon and I understand also at Megiddo and on the Sacred Ways of Greece.

Certain short lateral tunnels occur in some places in the main tunnel, and particularly near the point of junction. The natural deduction is that these were made to enable the workers to pass

each other, but the shape of the tunnel at those points also suggests that they may have been made at places where other track lines crossed and where a change from one track line to another was indicated on the map. The main tunnel was only about 2ft. wide and the total width of the track lines would have been greater than that. The short branch tunnels, therefore, would have enabled the priest to check the nine parts of the crossing track line and so to select the central one as he would be likely to do if he intended to leave the old track line and follow the crossing one.

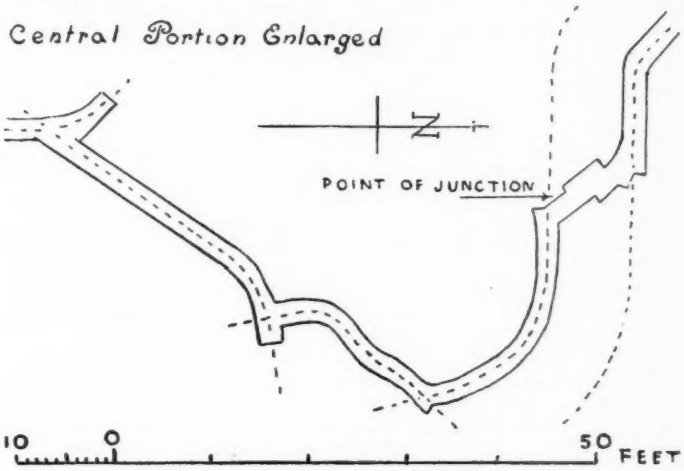


Fig. 2.

The enlarged plan of the central portion, Fig. 2, shows the branch tunnels, or "false cuts," clearly. The fact that they were the only recesses of the kind in the sides of this long tunnel suggests that they were not intended for by-passes.

The plan, on which the suggested course of influence lines is shown dotted, indicates that if the two parties of miners had continued excavating on the courses they were following when they heard each other at work, the two ends of the tunnel would never have met. Track lines run parallel in pairs and, if the miners were following such lines, it would be reasonable to assume that one party was following one line and the other party the companion line. A narrow tunnel of this kind could not run between the two lines, as with tracks and roads, but would have to follow one or other of the lines.

It is clear that the engineers must have had a knowledge of

surveying as, before commencing the tunnel, it would have been necessary to ascertain the respective levels of the Virgin's Well and the Pool of Siloam, so as to make sure a sufficient fall existed to enable the water to flow from one to the other. If they could make such surveys, presumably they could also make maps.

Having made a map, all that would be necessary would be to start the diggers at the proper points and see that the tunnel kept to the track lines marked on it. The only difficulty of the engineer would have been at "interruptions," if any, and at such points he would have had to work without definite guidance for a few feet until the influence line was again picked up on the other side. Apart from this possible difficulty he could be certain that the two ends of his tunnel would meet.

Archæology in Palestine is at a standstill, but I hope that later on it will be possible for some investigator to test this proposition with a divining rod.

It is a strange fact that the tombs of David, Solomon and the other Kings of Judah have never been located by modern archæology. There is evidence that they are somewhere in the neighbourhood of Siloam. Their position was known to the Romans, and Josephus (*Ant. Jud.* XVI, 7, 1) states that Herod desecrated and pillaged them, and later constructed a monument to atone for his conduct at the mouth of the vault. This monument has disappeared, and no one knows its position. The location of these tombs is the chief problem of Hebrew Archæology.

The prehistoric religions had much in common, particularly as to their burial customs. The religion of the Hebrews differed considerably from those of surrounding peoples, but there are similarities, and no doubt there were ancient beliefs which the priests could not entirely suppress. What seems to be a good example is the raising of the Brazen Serpent by Moses. This appears to be a temporary revival of their former religion in order to placate the people. The Hebrews were Semites and therefore of the same race as the serpent-worshipping Phoenicians, Assyrians and Babylonians.

Incidentally, Hezekiah, 700 years later, "brake in pieces the Brazen Serpent that Moses had made" (*II Kings* xviii, 4). He called it "*Nehushtan*" which is interpreted as "a piece of brass." M. O. Howey in *The Encircled Serpent, p.* 85, suggests that this is a play on the words *nehosheth* "brass" and *nahash* "a serpent." If this is so, it seems to be one of the earliest examples of propaganda by ridicule.

There seems to be a possibility, therefore, that the Hebrews may have retained the old conventions as to the selection of burial places for their kings. A dowsing survey of the vicinity of the Siloam Tunnel might therefore produce useful information.

To be continued

PART TWO

MEDICAL DOWSING

BY DR. H. TOMLINSON

I

Dowsing can be, and is being, used for the diagnosis and treatment of human or animal or plant disease. Such dowsing should be able to fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) It must indicate which organs require to be treated. This is not allied to ordinary medical diagnosis such as, of a " bronchitis " ; i.e., it is no use diagnosing a disease by name from the point of view of treatment, but one wants to find out which of the organs requires to be treated. How this is done will be described later.

(2) The remedy to restore such organs to normality must be " dowsed for."

(3) The strength of the remedies, the frequency of the dose, must likewise be ascertained. The treatment of disease by the use of remedies taken internally or otherwise ingested by the body falls into two classes : (i) Homoeopathic remedies which act by virtue of their activity, (ii) Allopathic drugs which act by their gross chemical action.

In medical dowsing, one is entirely dealing with the activity of organs, and the method is therefore only adapted to the selection of drugs which act by their activity, and hence is of no use in the selection of drugs which act by their chemical action.

The first step, therefore, is to find out which organs are needing treatment.

One sits at table facing magnetic west or east with one's feet resting on an earthed plate. The operator's shoes should be made of leather or wood. On the edge of the table nearest to the operator is placed a rule made of wood marked from 0 to 24 in inches, with the zero mark near the south end of the rule. The 24in. mark should be placed opposite the navel of the operator.

It is then necessary to place a sample from the patient on the zero marking on the rule. This sample may be a piece of cotton wool moistened with saliva, urine, or blood. The pendulum best used is a round black-painted wood pendulum with a hole bored right through it. A fine cotton thread three inches long is passed through the hole till it just emerges from the other end of the hole, where it is fixed by a cork which jams it in the hole. The pendulum is held by the right hand by its thread

two to three inches long. If, with a right-handed operator, the pendulum be gyrated anti-clockwise, such gyrations will more or less persist anywhere along the rule except at certain points, where it will oscillate, or at any rate not gyrate in a circular movement. Such points are found at about 4, 10, 16, 22 inches from the patient's sample.

These places may vary to an inch below these distances. The operator confines himself in practice to the 22in. mark, and finds that the pendulum will oscillate in the 21-22in. region.

The operator's mind during this test should not be actively engaged in any way.

The operator now proceeds to test out the various organs. If he has the patient's history, and, better still, has previously examined him or her in the orthodox way, he will have an idea of which organs to test; otherwise, it is necessary to go over all the main organs.

It is not necessary to use a witness or sample of the organ to be tested, and when the operator's brain concentrates on the word representing the organ, his brain gives off an energy or activity which corresponds to that which the organ itself gives off.

So if, for instance, stomach is to be tested, the operator concentrates mentally on "stomach" and gyrates the pendulum over the 22in. mark. If the gyration is replaced by an oscillation, the organ does not require activity feeding to it. This does not mean that this organ will show no signs of damage on orthodox examination. For instance, a heart with old valvular disease may give an oscillation at 22in., and so this heart does not need a remedy, but one is not able to say that the heart is normal—and in such a case the murmur at the valve will be heard on auscultation. If the operator gets a gyration persisting at 22, he tries again at 21, and then 20, 19, 18, and at one of these figures the gyration will go into oscillation. In general, the common sites of this oscillation, if not at 21 or 22, will be 20, and to a less extent at 19, 18 or 17. If he gets the oscillation at 19, it will be found at about 12, and 6 as well, i.e., there is a shift towards the sample. He notes down the reading, and tests out all the organs he wishes in the same way, so that at the finish he will have a list of organs which give oscillations at 21-22 which do not require activity, and some at 20 or less readings which do.

The operator really demonstrates how each of these organs acts on the muscle tonus of his body; the clarity of the results and ease of obtaining them varies very much, according to the operator's fitness, time of day, period of the moon, and other influences.

The next step is to find out if there is any germ, or virus, exerting its action on the body. This conception is rather complex, because germs or viruses may be present as causes or results of disease. If, however, a germ or virus is detected, it should be treated directly.

To detect the presence of these organisms, the operator again gyrates the pendulum anti-clockwise over the 22 mark, whilst mentally repeating frequently "bacterial infection," and "virus infection," or "cancer," or "tuberculosis." If they are not present, then the oscillation will be replaced by a gyration, but if what is concentrated on *is* present, oscillation will occur.

Suppose he then finds that a virus is present, he proceeds to identify it—the sole purpose of such identification being to spot its remedy.

The easiest way of doing this is to find to what class it belongs —bowel virus, catarrhal virus, staphlococcal, streptococcal, and so on.

At the appropriate class the oscillations will occur, and at no other. If he then goes through, in the same way, a list of the known members of such classes, he will finally come across the particular virus present.

Further steps in the diagnosis may be : (1) if there is a vitamin deficiency, or not ; (2) if there is a particular condition present, such as cancer, gall stones, &c., or pregnancy. These can be dowsed for by the same method of mental concentration. If the state tested is present the oscillation will occur and not otherwise.

If Vitamin A is deficient, on mentally concentrating on the word Vitamin A the pendulum will oscillate at 22, but gyrate on concentrating on the other vitamins if these be not lacking in the patient.

Under certain conditions, it may be helpful to use a witness.

If so, the procedure is to hold a tube containing, say, a gall stone, in the left hand, and, whilst still mentally concentrating on the word "gall stone," see if there is oscillation at 22. If there is, a gall stone is present. If the witness is held in the pendulum hand, the reactions are reversed.

The use of witnesses tends to increase the clarity of the results, especially if the dowsing efforts are weak.

This concludes the diagnosis. The operator, to recapitulate, has a list of organs which require treatment, and he knows if there is any virus or germ which requires a remedy, and in certain cases he has found out other additional details specifically sought for.

It must be clearly understood that he cannot now give a conclusive medical diagnosis of the case unless he has also examined the patient in the orthodox way, for the two methods of examination probe the body in two different spheres, which mingle and interlock, but are not by any means identical.

The next procedure is the selection of the homoeopathic remedies required, their potency, and the frequency of dose to be given.

He places a strong bar magnet on the north end of the rule, with the north pole pointing south along the rule, and he goes over the readings which are other than 21 or 22, and sees if or no the oscillation occurs where it did, using the same mental concentration for each organ being tested. It is generally found that all the oscillations either persist or are replaced by gyrations. This is noted down, and the same procedure is repeated with the S end of the magnet pointing S along the rule.

There will be four possible results from these procedures—either oscillations persist at the same marks when either pole is presented; or they disappear when either pole is presented, or they persist only with one or other pole.

This is all noted down opposite the readings taken. The actual selection of the remedy for a particular organ is done by concentrating mentally on each letter of the alphabet and on the name of the organ whilst gyrating the pendulum at the 22 mark. As he goes over the letters, he will come across a letter which gives an oscillation.

He then turns to a list of homœopathic remedies beginning with this letter, and mentally repeats the name of each till he again gets an oscillation.

This is the remedy that organ requires, and its name is noted—as it will probably be the remedy for other cases which give the same results when the magnet is on the rule—i.e., the use of the magnet is to decrease by at least three the selection of the number of possible remedies an organ may require.

The procedure is repeated for each organ needing remedies, or if remedies have previously been marked out from the magnet results in other cases, he can just note them down opposite the readings.

The best way of selecting the germ or virus remedy is to hold a sample of such germ or virus in the left hand and again go through the alphabet and, later, the remedy list till it is detected.

The next step is to find the potency required. Again the pendulum is gyrated at 22 whilst the operator mentally repeats CM, IM, 100^{c}, 30^{c}, 6^{x}, 3^{x}, and finds which potency gives an oscillation at 22, and this is the potency required.

The final step is to get out all the remedies in the required potency. These are now separately tested out in the following

way :—Place a remedy near the patient's sample at S end of rule, and gyrate the pendulum over the 22 mark with the mind concentrating on the name of the organ the remedy has been chosen for. If all is correct, there will be an oscillation at the 22 mark and a gyration at the place where the organ alone gave an oscillation.

The same effects are seen if the remedy is held in the left hand, but reversed effects if it is held in the pendulum hand.

The remedy for the germ or virus will give an oscillation at 22, again the name of the germ or virus being concentrated on. It may be that one or more remedies will turn out to be incorrect, i.e., they do not alter the oscillation at the reading for the organ, and there is gyration at 22. If so, he has to find another remedy which will give the right effect, and this is done in the way previously described.

A remedy held in the left hand, or placed next to the sample, will give an oscillation at 22 without any mental concentration if it is in harmony with the patient, and, in fact, generally anything in harmony with the sample will give oscillation at 22, and gyration at 22 if in disharmony with the patient.

There is now a number of remedies, tested and found to be correct, and these are next all placed together next to the sample, and again the pendulum is gyrated at the 22 mark. If they are all in harmony with the sample, there will be an oscillation at 22 without mental concentration. This step brings the operator to the point that he has now selected all the remedies the patient needs. If he now brings his own mind into action and thinks a thought not in harmony, the oscillation at 22 will be replaced by a gyration.

If he, for instance, thinks one or two additional remedies be required, the pendulum will indicate this, and if more remedies are required, he will have to test additional organs to find them.

The final step is to find the number of doses the remedies are to be given in. This may range in practice from once a month to three or four times daily, or oftener.

So, with the remedies in position, the operator mentally repeats once a month, twice a month, three times a month, once a week, and so on up to three or four times daily. At the correct dosage the normal oscillation will re-appear and give the required frequency of dosage.

If items of diet are to be selected, mental concentration on each article whilst the pendulum is gyrated at 22 will give the answer ; if the food is in harmony, there will be an oscillation, and if not, a gyration.

It will be seen, therefore, that the operator, by pure divining, finds the organs which need remedies, and by the same methods

finds the remedies and then the dosage, and that no medical knowledge is needed for the divining part of the work; but it must be realised that it is essential to correlate the ordinary medical diagnosis with the divining results to get uniform results. It may be necessary to ascertain if a given clinical condition be present, such as gastric ulcer, cancer, tuberculosis. Such conditions may be suspected from the clinical examination, but would not previously be detected from the divining unless specifically sought for.

If, for instance, it is required to ascertain if a gastric ulcer be present, or wax in the ears, again the pendulum is gyrated over the 22 mark whilst the operator concentrates on the words "gastric ulcer" or whatever is being divined for. If the condition be present, there will be an oscillation.

But no remedy is sought for to treat such a clinical state *per se*. A number of interesting points arise from the work, of which a few examples are now given.

Whilst the moon is waxing, the best results occur when operator faces west, but during the waning moon better results occur when he faces east.

An organ correctly treated nearly always improves in its reading, even up to the normal 22. Organs untreated may, in a later test, show retrogression, and there is discernible a sort of rhythm in the organs. For instance, thyroid may read 20, 21, 21, 20, 21, 21 when tested at monthly intervals, and one can construct a graph showing these variations.

Another interesting effect is what I call the spread of the readings. These are never localised strictly to a given exact reading, but have a maximum at that reading.

If the pendulum oscillates at 21, the oscillating effect spreads a little to each side of the 21 mark. The same effect is to be noticed when the potency is divined for. If 6^c potency is found, there will also be reactions for say 1^c to 12^c and the middle point is clear.

Another interesting point is that it is possible, having worked out say 10 remedies as being required for a given case, to pick up a remedy without any knowledge of what it is and, by repeating the tests, to identify it. This gives a certain check on the method.

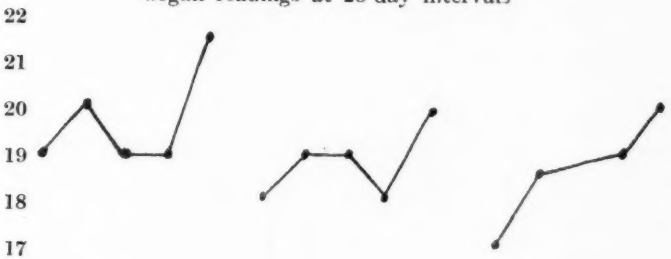
The strength of the reactions varies very much—as a rule they are strongest just before full moon. No sunlight should stream on the rule, and the lighting should not be too bright, and one's pockets should preferably be empty. Mental tiredness mitigates against good results, which, when they come, can often be outstanding, as, for instance, a case of lupus, treated by a London hospital for two years without any success at all, cured completely in four months' time solely by homœopathic remedies chosen by this method.

There follow three graphs showing the improvement in the readings of three of the organs or systems tested in this case.

On the occasion of the first test there was present a reaction for tuberculosis and for staphlococcus pyogenes, both in virus form. The next test again showed the presence of tuberculosis virus with, this time, a fæcal streptococcus, also in virus form. The following test showed a reversion to the first two viruses, as did the fourth test. The fifth test showed no virus active and, in fact, the affected skin was then quite clear and has since remained so.

LUPUS CASE.

Organ readings at 28-day intervals



Lung readings. Lymphatic System. Skin.

The crux of this method is that the operator's brain-use must be controlled in an active way. This is quite essential. When the operator's brain concentrates on a given word, there is no doubt but that it creates an energy identical with that given off by the object thought of.

If the divining is done with merely expectant attention, stray thoughts or merely subconscious expectancy will colour the results, and the operator will then often find that which he expects to find.

If, however, the operator's brain is intelligently used, the action of witnesses is intensified and, given sufficient time and clarity of mind in the operator, the applied remedies must result in improvement in the patient, though some cases of disease have progressed so far that the sole use of activity will be too slow, and it is necessary in these cases to use drugs in material dose.

Nevertheless, activity is the be all and end all in treatment, and radiesthesia is the only science which delves into its mysteries.

It must be understood that the pendulum reactions described in this paper are individual. Every operator has his own response, which may vary in mode of expression.

DOWSING FOR HEALTH

By G. F. C. HUNTRISS

I have been interested for a long time in the cure of disease by Homœopathy, and it occurred to me to try and find a simple method of getting the right remedy for such homely complaints as the common cold, 'flu, &c.

I started by placing a likely remedy on the floor and, armed with my rod, walked over it, using, if treating another person, a drop of blood on blotting paper, enclosed in an envelope and held touching the rod.

Up to a point it worked, that is to say, the rod, an old-fashioned hazel twig, lifted when passing over certain remedies; but the method lacked precision: often several remedies were indicated, there was no method of deciding the best one, or, indeed, if it was suitable for the condition of the sufferer. In fact, on one occasion, when treating a sore throat, my selected remedy greatly reduced a swelling due to a bruise, and did not affect the throat. Quite useful; the remedy suited the patient, but not the complaint it was desired to cure.

I have now a system which I have used for some years in my own household and on animals with good results. It should, however, be stressed that the method is an individual one, and that others might get different results. I do not think that a text book on the subject is possible, owing to individual differences.

Speaking very generally, a dowser should start his pendulum oscillating to and fro, and should regard an anti-clockwise gyration as positive, and a clockwise gyration as negative (reversed for female operators and left-handers as a rule, but many exceptions). Never force results; a dowser should work out a technique for himself.

Some dowsers cannot use a pendulum made of certain substances; one very famous medical dowser had an inhibition where amber was concerned.

My method is as follows. I hold a pendulum in the right hand over a blood specimen of the patient, and with finger, or else a pointer held in the left hand, I go through the various systems of the body—respiratory, digestive, urinary, &c. If the system is in order, my pendulum gyrates anti-clockwise, for me--I repeat, for me. When I find a system out of order I, personally, get a clockwise gyration. I then take sub-divisions of the system which is not normal and narrow it down to the organ which is faulty, rather like a fault-finding chart for a motor-car. I check this with a pointer on an anatomical chart,

and then try a list of diseases. I should now have the part affected and the disease affecting it.

I transfer my pointer to a 360° circular protractor starting at 0° at the top; this gives me an idea of the seriousness of the complaint.

It is difficult to give any figures, but I have noticed that 2° on the scale in the case of influenza often means a hangover from an attack, while 5° or more usually coincides with definite symptoms of illness. Below 90 is said to be serious, and I have records of an ovarian tumour giving a reading near the 180° mark. Very slight gastric trouble in a cat gave a reading of 40°. I am inclined to think that the reading refers to the degree of the particular complaint rather than to the seriousness of the complaint itself. Thus a bad headache might give a larger reading than a slight appendix or even a cancer just starting.

The next thing is to find a remedy and I use homœopathic remedies almost exclusively.

With my pendulum swinging in my right hand, I go down the alphabet with my pointer, taking a group of letters, and then, when my pendulum gyrates anti-clockwise, I try the letters in the group found, and, having selected one, I transfer my pointer to a list of remedies arranged alphabetically. Having got the remedy, I run the pointer down a list of potencies and table of intervals between doses. I have the word COMPLEMENT? written on my dowsing table, and should the pendulum indicate that such exists, I search again for a second or third remedy. I ask the pendulum if they can be taken together, or if not, what interval must elapse. This is indicated by an anti-clockwise gyration for yes.

It will be realised that if an individual has, say, a cold in the head, it is unnecessary to go through the above routine and the dowser can start by picking a suitable remedy, testing its suitability as follows.

Let your pendulum gyrate a number of times, say ten, over likely cold remedies, Merc, Allium, Ars, &c., and then offer it to the patient's specimen or left hand. If the pendulum does at least the same number of gyrations as over the remedy, it should do good. Even if the full routine has been followed, this last method should be used as a check.

If a reading is obtained on the protractor as described above, it is interesting to place the patient's specimen and the remedy selected together under the pendule, and try the pointer on the scale again: often the reading is zero, and the remedy should

cure. If the reading is only reduced, further treatment will be required after the first has run its course.

A test should be made against a list of foods and drinks to see (1) what foods aggravate the condition and (2) what foods and drinks antidote the remedies proposed. Some surprises often appear here. Actual samples of the common articles of diet—bread, milk, cheese and so forth—should be tested, as these are often faked with chemicals. Try to get a reading as to the amount of vitamins being consumed, and if enough, too much, or too little. Try the domestic poisons—tea, coffee, alcohol—and don't forget aluminium. It is obvious that the best-chosen remedy will fail to act if it is being subjected to constant antidotage.

To test for poisons, I use a rule about two feet long with its centre clearly marked. Place the patient's specimen at one end, the poison at the other. Find out where the pendulum will oscillate at right angles to the scale; if at the centre, all is well, but should the specimen push the point of oscillation towards the poison, the patient has absorbed too much for health, or has failed to eliminate it, for some people seem to be immune to the bad effects.

Now, whereas water-finding appears to depend on an actual force detectable by an electric machine, the medical aspect is not so simple. Abrams, the founder of medical radiesthesia, used a number of resistances connected in circuit with a person's specimen and also with a healthy youth. He found that certain resistances corresponded with various diseases, and that the youth's abdomen gave out a hollow sound if the disease (in the patient) matched the resistance in circuit. Modern machines use a strip of rubber instead of a living subject, and the operator's finger is rubbed lightly over the strip. When resistance and disease match, the finger does not slide easily, but tends to stick on the rubber. Considerable skill is required, and generally women work these machines best. However, it will be seen that the human body, be it the youth, or the lady stroking the rubber strip, is still necessary as a detector. Other machines are on the way to eliminate the human detector, the most sensitive of all detectors, but, unfortunately, so subject to error.

Should the dowser usurp the functions of a doctor? I should without hesitation say no, unless he has condiderable medical knowledge. Should the doctor use the pendulum to help him? Here again there are difficulties, because the skilled medical man has an asnwer in his mind before he uses his pendulum, it may be the wrong answer, but autosuggestion affects his results. Usually the non-medical dowser, prompted and guided by the doctor, gets the best results.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Summer Meeting was held this year on August 7th at Rotherfield Peppard, five miles north of Reading and was attended by members and their friends to the number of about 45. This was a part of the country in which no meeting had previously been held and several old members who reside in that neighbourhood took the opportunity of being present. The weather during the afternoon was in pleasing contrast to that on the preceding days, and everyone appeared to enjoy the demonstrations and discussions, not to mention the excellent tea provided by Mrs. Lyons at her country club.

* * * *

The following extract from an article in the *Calcutta Statesman* of March 21st, describing a demonstration given by Major H. A. Snowdon, R.E. (B.S.D.), at Vinalaya, a few miles north of Bombay, illustrates a peculiar but well-known phenomenon. It appears to be related to the basic principle of the Abrams technique in which the effects of an infirmity are transmitted from a patient to a healthy subjectwhen standing sideways in a magnetic meridian. It would be interesting if dowsers would experiment to find out whether the orientation of the non-dowser makes any difference to the result :—

" Later we were given a demonstration with a bucket of water. The dowser held the hand of one of us who, with his free hand, would grip the twig. The other fork of the twig would rest lightly across Mr. Snowdon's other hand *across the open palm and the cleft between thumb and forefinger.* The two would walk together towards the bucket. As the twig passed over the bucket, the non-dowser would feel it twist up or down in spite of his trying to hold it firmly. There could be no question of the dowser using any muscular effort to get the twig to move. He did not have any sort of grip on it."

* * * *

In a letter dated 13th July, 1948, Sir Torquil Munro writes as follows :—

" On a 6,000-acre arable estate here I have a certain number of water problems. This year I had a fault in a 3in. supply pipe (not mapped) which ran for 1¼ miles at some points about 15ft. under plough. There was no water coming out at the end (or very little). There was no leak that could be seen. We pumped it back and produced a good flow for a bit, and then it would dry up again. This went on for about 4 days, when there would be anything from 30 gallons per hour to 150 flowing.

" Then I found that by dowsing the map at the bottom end of the pipe I could give the quantity of flow as accurately as the plumber could judge by eye. So I went right back along the pipe, step by step over the map, till I came to a place where the quantity of water suddenly increased. We dug there to a depth of 8ft. It was some time before I could get the plumber to risk digging 8ft. on the evidence of a knob! We found a bad air-lock, so we put in an air valve and, since then, all has been well."

* * * *

In *Nature* of June 26th there was an account of a discussion on the " Orientation of Birds on Migratory and Homing Flights," which took place at a meeting of the Linnean Society of London on May 13th. In discussing the experiments of Dr. Yeagley (referred to in an article in *B.S.D.J.*, 60) the magnetic wing experiment was criticised in detail by Dr. Thorpe, who found it quite inadequate as a basis for an electro-magnetic theory, whilst Dr. Williamson stated that the Coriolis force could not possibly serve as a guide to latitude. It was therefore concluded that no evidence had been produced by Dr. Yeagley of the ability of birds to navigate by a magnetic-Coriolis grid.

* * * *

In an article by Henry de France in *La Vie Claire* for May, 1948, entitled " Un Voyage Radiesthésique au Canada, Etats Unis, Mexique," he mentions that certain Mexican diviners work in pairs; each diviner holds a rod ending in a small fork in each hand; the diviners face each other with the rods horizontal, the right and left hand forks of the rods held by one diviner engaging with the left hand and right hand forks of the other. Both rods are thus in a state of unstable equilibrium and respond readily to the muscular reflexes.

* * * *

According to an article in the *Yorkshire Evening Post* of May 6th sites for wells for Council houses have been located by a dowser at Harwood Dale on behalf of the Scarborough Rural Council.

* * * *

The *Manchester Evening Chronicle* of May 8th and other papers reported that a Hexham water diviner endeavoured to assist the police in the search for the murderer of the Farnworth boy, Quentin Smith.

* * * *

Several papers, e.g., the *Natal Witness* of June 16th and the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* of May 26th, have reported the locating by a Dutch water diviner, Hulsegge, of the Allied Lockhead plane which crashed near Hoogeveen in 1943. The same dowser last year located a 1,000lb. bomb near the Zwolle-Deventer railway.

In an article in the *Montreal Daily Star* of May 21st it was stated that three American scientists aided by two French diviners were engaged in salvage operations in the Bay of Napoule, near Cannes, where eight wrecks of Spanish galleons, dating from 1635, and containing about 700 kilograms of gold, are supposed to be lying.

* * * *

The *Natal Witness* of May 28th contains an article about Mrs. Hilton Taylor, of Durban, who is frequently employed as a water diviner. She is able to locate water without using an instrument: to tell the depth she shuts her eyes; she then sees a white flash and estimates the depth by its length.

* * * *

The *Sunday Express* of May 30th printed a letter from Mrs. Field, of Gorleston-on-Sea, in which she describes how two sticks of rhubarb, the leaves of which were interlocked, rotated in her hand over a sink like a divining rod during a heavy thunderstorm.

* * * *

As reported in the *Daily Express* of June 4th and other papers, the Bishop of Lincoln has appointed three clergymen to specialise in divine healing.

* * * *

The *Newcastle Daily Journal* of June 25th had an interesting article about oil in Cyprus. A local dowser, Politis Kyriakides, who had been practising as a water diviner since the age of eight, one day in 1930 near Limasol felt an entirely new sensation. Guessing that it might be due to oil, he went to Rumania to study oilfields on the spot, and convinced himself that the reactions he had experienced in Cyprus were due to the presence of oil. His findings were subsequently supported by a German geologist by means of geophysical instruments. He has obtained a concession of two square miles near Limasol, and a local company he has formed plans to begin drilling towards the end of the year.

* * * *

Paragraphs in the *Irish Daily Telegraph* of July 10th and 17th refer to a meeting of the Dungannon District Council on Thursday, July 8th, at which the question of a supply of water for some cottages at Tullyvannon was discussed. The Chairman, Mr. M. Busby, J.P., having first stated that water divining was "all nonsense," suggested that the Council's engineer and clerk of works engage a diviner if they wished.

* * * *

There was a report of a lecture given by Mr. D. W. Atkinson (B.S.D.) to the Northampton Psychic Society in the *Northampton Independent* of July 16th.

A paragraph in the *Evening News* of July 23rd stated that Mr. L. J. Latham (B.S.D.) had the night before traced the course of the underground stream which feeds the pond on Wandsworth Common.

* * * *

The *Cambridgeshire Times* and the *Evening News* of July 22nd had illustrated articles about Mrs. Hannah Pryor, of Wisbech, who has been practising water divining since 1934 and now works on the basis of "no water, no pay" (see ***B.S.D.J.***, 59, p. 379).

* * * *

A photograph in the *Worcester Standard* (South Africa) of June 11th shows officials of the Cape Town Municipality dowsing with twigs of blue gum on the Westlake golf course.

* * * *

The *Aberdeen Weekly Journal* of August 5th contained a short article about Hugh Smyth, of Haddo, now nearly 90 years of age, who one day discovered his sensitiveness to water by the movement of a broomstick he was carrying.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

50 Egerton Gardens,
London, S.W.3,
June 11th, 1948

Dear Colonel Bell,

The article entitled "The Homing Instinct" in this quarter's *Journal* mentions the "Coriolis Force."

After reading it, I thought I would give it a test. I have known of it, and taken it for granted, but was unaware of the title.

In my flat there is a bath and five basins. As it is not easy to detect the direction of the flow of water from a basin, I decided to use a cork as an indicator.

To my surprise, not only did the direction of the flow vary in different basins, but also in the same ones. I took care to pull the plugs up as vertically as possible to avoid affording a bias to the flow. I then dropped the cork into the water over the outlet, and obtained the following results from four consecutive trials in each basin and the bath. Taking + to equal clockwise and − contra clockwise, the results were as follows :—

Bath	−	+	+	+
First Basin	−	+	+	−
Second Basin	−	+	+	+
Third Basin	+	−	+	−
Fourth Basin	−	+	−	−
Fifth Basin	+	−	−	+

I consulted a friend who is a master builder, on the subject. He gave me a possible explanation to account for these variations of flow, but, of course, it did not account for the contradiction of the " Coriolis Force " as applied to the two Hemispheres.

Yours truly,

C. J. HAMILTON

27 Argyll Mansions,
King's Road,
Chelsea, S.W.3
June 15th, 1948

Sir,

I have read with great interest your leading article, in the June number of the *Journal*, on " The Homing Instinct." Regarding your remarks upon the " Coriolis Force," it does not seem to me to be likely that this force will influence to any considerable extent the direction of rotation in small water vortices, stationary and perpendicular.

As you quote, this force is due to the earth's rotation, and, unless I am mistaken, it is caused by " lag " or " lead," according to the direction of motion, as the moving body crosses successive parallels of latitude. I was never taught to label this phenomenon with a name, and again perhaps I am mistaken, but I think that a typical example of the action of this force is shown by the trade winds, which are pulled from N to NE in the Northern hemisphere and from S to SW in the Southern.

Large cyclonic movements are also, I believe, subject to the law, and are counter-clockwise in the Northern, and clockwise in the Southern hemisphere; but I believe that small movements, such as that of vortices in baths and wash-basins, are so affected by small differences in their actual surroundings that a generalisation which will cover their behaviour in all circumstances must be difficult to make. I know that there is a firm belief in this phenomenon of right and left handed vortices in the bath, and I have heard it quoted many times, particularly in the Southern hemisphere. I have, however, made tests both in South Africa and in England, and have not found the statement to be invariably true.

I have not read Coriolis's statement of his law; but I imagine that for it to be applicable the velocity of the moving body must have a component in the northerly or southerly direction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SOMERS TAYLOR

REVIEWS

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHÉSIE, No. 7

This number starts with a translation of an article by the distinguished Professor Ferdinando Cazzamalli, Lecturer to the Clinic of Neuropsychiatry at the University of Rome, entitled *Rabdomanzia, Radiestesia e Cryptestesia Pragmatica Telepsichismo.* He starts with the assumption, no longer held by most students of radiesthesia, that the sensitivity is confined to a few people only and is of a metaphysical nature, and that the dowser, when at work is in a state of *petite transe.* He discusses at some length and in considerable detail the cerebral mechanism which enables the brain to act as a receiver-transmitter of electro-magnetic radiations whereby the dowser obtains a direct knowledge of the nature of his surroundings.

In *Les Effluences émanant des Formes,* Emile Christophe considers that recent discoveries of science confirm absolutely the great importance of " shape " in biological phenomena. He quotes a passage from an article in *Les Lettres Francaises* of February 7th, 1947, in which Jacques Bergier states " according to the researches of Tarbel certain modifications in the shape of a molecule of vitamine K suffice to prevent its causing coagulation of the blood, whilst provided the shape is preserved a number of different atoms can be introduced into the molecule without its activity being impaired." Phenomena of this and other kinds can only be explained by the obscure effects which " shape " as such can produce.

Discussions d'Idées contains contributions from Charles Monteillet, P. de Bondy and Professor Rhabdo criticising the article *Une Forme Nouvelle de Mediumnité* by Ghiara Guido in *Revue* No. 5 (see *B.S.D.J.*, 59, page 385). These are followed by a letter from M. E. Mouchet objecting to certain statements in the article by Dr. Regnault, of which a translation was printed in *B.S.D.J.*, 57, under the title " Tracing the Lost." The reply of Dr. Regnault is given. Other contributions are a letter from J. Charloteaux, part author of *Révélations sur la Radiesthésie* (reviewed in *B.S.D.J.* vii., 56) answering complaints he had received that the book contains no " revelations " ; a note from Joseph Braem on *Téléradiesthésie sans Témoin* ; a letter from Michel Bernat on *L'Évolution de la Radiesthésie* ; and *Nouvelles Notes sur la Pyramide et la Mommification* by Jean Martial describing how the gradual desiccation of a piece of calf liver was watched and recorded from day to day.

Under the heading *Notre Enquête : la Radiesthésie doit elle être reservée aux Médecins ?* the opinions are given of Jean

Calbyrac, Dr. A. Charvin of Paris, Pierre de Dondy, Georges Disry, Galriel Lesourd, Jean Martial, Dr. M. Vérut, V. Pelter and Dr. Mureau. Though it is hardly relevant to the question, M. Calbyrae's opinion contains an interesting reference to acupuncture. He practises it himself, and is surprised at its efficacy, which is as undeniable as it is inexplicable. The general opinion seems to be that the doctor and radiesthetist should work in collaboration and, as M. Martial points out, in the present state of the law the radiesthetist cannot work independently.

The section entitled *Vie Radiesthésique Internationale* contains references from Turkey to the South African boy Pieter von Jaarsveld and to a case of sciatica which was cured by the application of seven scorpions to various parts of the back of the patient.

In *Leçons de Radiesthésie* M. Charloteaux describes a practical method for locating underground objects which M. Janssens has used for the last 15 years. It is briefly as follows: the dowser sets up a wooden tripod on which a sample is placed. He then obtains reactions at three or four points between the sample and the object at increasing distances from the tripod, thereby obtaining an alignment between the latter and the object. Two other alignments are obtained by setting up the tripod at different spots. The intersection of the three alignments gives a small triangle which is studied further to obtain an accurate vertical.

A.H.B.

RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

March, 1948

p. 61. Possible kinds of witnesses. Better results obtained by the non-material kinds: names or photographs. By F. Servranx.

p. 62. Foreword about M. Icard's new detecting aids. By A. L. Cotte.

p. 63. Success with a 180% disc in Mental Radiesthesia. By Mme. Autrique, who won R.p.T.'s third Map Reading Competition.

p. 64. Dr. and Mme. Maury's visit to Belgium.

p. 67. Review of automatic water detectors. Suggestion that de Vita's electric detector be adapted to headphones. By D. Corpi, mining engineer.

p. 69. Idea that there exists a special form of radiesthetists' current. Experiments in support. By "Omega."

p. 73. A disc found to select correct homœopathic dilutions. By R.p.T.

p. 75. " Ideograms," capable as witnesses of material things, show their connection with magnetic fields. By P. de Bondy (Institut Supérieur de la Radiesthésie Scientifique).

p. 76. Druid inscriptions in Brittany (5,500 B.C.) are geometrical. The Swastika is often found. Radiesthesia ma y be able to solve some of their meanings. Baron de Dorlodot.

p. 78. An artist drawing in accordance with information coming form a historic relic is aided by guidance from a pendulum held in his other hand. R.p.T.

p. 80. The everlasting psychic fluid is responsible for relics telling Mental Radiesthetists about the Past. By Hy. Souty.

p. 84. A boy of 16 is now being employed by a mining syndicate of Johannesburg. A.S., to indicate ore deposits. Tests were first made by taking him up in a plane.

APRIL, 1948

p. 88. G. Discry interviewed about a test of radiesthesia where cancer had to be recognised from X-ray films placed on black paper. Working with a committee of doctors watching them the radiesthetists failed to get a conclusively high percentage of correct answers.

p. 95. Progress in ordinary physics: Americans during the war used metal plates and springs to provide natural oscillators for transmitters about 450 kc.s. (Nothing new for radiesthetists who tune by lengths of metallic chains).

The Americans working on the " Memory Tube " found charges remaining on the surfaces of insulating materials. (The radiesthetists' *rémanence* known for more than 30 years).

In connection with radar and ultra short waves it was found that these were best conducted by the inside of metal tubes. The Germans went further, finding tubes of cardboard or porcelain or synthetic resin, the better conductors being those of the thicker non-conducting materials; then that the energy passed through the non-conducting walls and out into space. Dielectric aerials of this kind are better than metal aerials capable of conducting electric current. (Nothing new for radiesthetists, who detect " their " kinds of influences conducted by non-conducting rods and by threads of cotton).

After using the Wilson Chamber for identifying the paths of electrons, scientists now employ an enclosed photographic plate —very sensitive on account of an extremely fine sensitising emulsion—for identifying the passage of cosmic rays and effects of disintegration, some being attributed to mesons, the plates

being examined by microscope for such effects. This is a renewed use of photographic plates connected with radiation, for Becquerel employed them first for studying radium.

American scientists have recently discovered new qualities of the electron, the knowledge being likely to revolutionise nuclear physics. The electron is said now to radiate energy continuously (for many years radiesthetists have suggested that all bodies produce their specific radiations). By "Electron," R.p.T.

p. 97. An experience shows that a witness intended for a radiesthetic diagnosis can be adulterated completely by being left on a shelf between garments belonging to another person. By R. Robert.

p. 99. Every-day homœopathy : A disc helping to identify the suitable remedy for members of the family and domestic animals.

p. 111. Two drawings of a historic nature, inspired by pendulum reactions. By Emile Christophe.

p. 113. Map-reading Competitions. Five out of 25 entries give more than 50% correct answers in a water-divining contest.

MAY, 1948

p. 118. Character reading based on pendulum over a photograph ; training suggested. By F. Servranx.

p. 119. Wave mechanics and phenomena of radiesthesia. An article intended to make the latter more comprehensible and acceptable to physicists. By Baron Dorlodot.

p. 121. Alterations to the stick-held pendulum. By A. L. Cotte.

p. 122. Beginner's training in depthing.

p. 126. Mental concept helps in map-reading work. By Mme. V. Autruche.

p. 127. Archæology and the diviner. A lengthy article of considerable value. By H. Souty.

p. 133. The "Autodyne," an apparatus containing a dry battery which produces a field related to a chemical. R.p.T.

p. 136. Magnetisers and radiesthesia. By Marcel Perreaux.

p. 144. A return to the ideas of Lacordaire reflected by radiesthetic views of to-day. By H. Vanderwaeren.

p. 147. A dowser's busy day. By H. Meier.

New Publication : *Baguettes et Pendules.* An excellent survey : 412 pp. By Dr. Jules Regnault (Payot, Paris).

N.McB.

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